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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Canada

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Canada was held at the 9th meeting, on 11 May 2018. The delegation of Canada was headed by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Jody Wilson-Raybould. At its 14th meeting, held on 15 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Canada.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Canada: Georgia, Kenya and Switzerland.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Canada:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Canada through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada introduced the national report of Canada to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

6. She recalled that, in accordance with the country's federal structure, and as enshrined in the Constitution, responsibility for implementing the international human rights obligations of Canada was shared among the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

7. The strong commitment of governments in Canada to human rights had been reaffirmed during a meeting of federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for human rights in December 2017. They had made a number of commitments to strengthen intergovernmental collaboration and public dialogue on human rights and had discussed key priorities in relation to the international human rights obligations of the country.

8. The indigenous populations of Canada — First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples — faced a number of challenges relative to the rest of the population, including greater rates of poverty and food insecurity, higher likelihood of experiencing poor housing conditions, lower education outcomes, and greater health disparities. Canada had committed to achieving true, meaningful and lasting reconciliation based on the recognition and implementation of indigenous rights.

9. In February 2018, the Prime Minister had announced that the Government would, in full partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples, develop a recognition and implementation of rights framework as the basis for all relations between indigenous peoples and the federal Government. That would build on the country's ongoing

reconciliation efforts, including its unqualified endorsement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

10. In December 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had released its final report, which included 94 calls to action. The Government had signalled that it would fully implement the calls to action in partnership with indigenous communities, the provinces, territories and other partners.

11. Indigenous women and girls in Canada were disproportionately affected by all forms of violence. Canada was committed to ensuring the safety and security of all women and children in the country. During the second cycle of the universal periodic review, many delegations had recommended that Canada launch an inquiry into missing and murdered indigenous women and girls. The National Inquiry had been launched in December 2015 and was an important step towards ending that ongoing national tragedy. Furthermore, in its broad review of the criminal justice system, the Government was looking, among other things, at ways to address the overrepresentation of indigenous women and girls as victims of crime.

12. The Government had renewed its commitment to gender equality, including by appointing the first federal minister fully dedicated to gender issues, and the first gender-balanced federal Cabinet. With regard to the gender wage gap, the Government recognized that pay equity was a human right and had taken action in that regard, including at the provincial level.

13. Gender-based violence remained a significant barrier to achieving gender equality. In order to address that issue, in 2017, the Government had announced the first federal strategy to end gender-based violence, which included investments in important programmes for at-risk populations, including indigenous women and girls. The Government had also introduced numerous criminal law reforms to better protect women and all Canadians from violence, including strengthened sexual assault laws and responses to intimate partner violence.

14. A key priority was increasing the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society. Following extensive consultations, the Government expected to introduce legislation in 2018 to transform how accessibility was addressed at the federal level.

15. Canada had inclusive migration policies that supported diversity and a two-way approach to integration. The Government worked closely with provincial, territorial, municipal and community-based partners to ensure the successful integration of newcomers, including refugees. It also strove to address vulnerabilities faced by some immigrant subgroups, such as women who were victims of gender-based violence.

16. Canada recognized the importance of addressing racial and religious discrimination and crimes motivated by hate and the challenges that remained in those areas.

17. The visit of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in 2017 had highlighted many issues of discrimination against African Canadians. The Government was making significant new investments towards a new national anti-racism approach, including measures to address the challenges faced by Black Canadians. Action had also been taken at the provincial level, including in Ontario and Quebec.

18. Canada had an excellent agenda to promote equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons, protect their rights and address violence and discrimination against them, both historical and current. Several measures had been adopted recently in that regard.

19. While Canada was a prosperous country, too many Canadians did not share in that prosperity. A poverty reduction strategy was therefore being developed. Additionally, several provinces, territories and municipalities also had stand-alone poverty reduction strategies.

20. Canada had recently unveiled its first National Housing Strategy to help ensure that Canadians had access to affordable housing that met their needs. It was also funding the creation of three distinctions-based (culturally specific) housing strategies for First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities.

21. As part of the federal Government's commitment to creating a better, fairer immigration detention system, in 2016, it had launched a new framework for immigration detention, which included new funding to improve detention infrastructure and provide better medical and mental health care.

22. Following national security consultations held in 2016, the Government had put forward new legislation that included the establishment of a national security and intelligence review agency and an intelligence commissioner. Taken together with other recent changes, the legislation would create a robust accountability framework for the country's national security and intelligence activities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 107 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Canada to continue its efforts to better consider the needs of minorities and indigenous peoples.

25. Croatia regretted that many indigenous communities lived without equitable access to health, education, food, housing and safe drinking water.

26. Cuba stated that indigenous peoples in Canada still faced different types of challenges, including higher rates of poverty and food insecurity.

27. Cyprus encouraged the Canadian authorities to strengthen their efforts to address unemployment faced by disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

28. Czechia welcomed measures taken to advance women's rights and gender equality, and the intention of the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

29. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned at the persistence of racial discrimination, the overincarceration of aboriginals and inequality.

30. Denmark stated that violence against women disproportionately affected indigenous women and that adequate levels of services and protection must be ensured.

31. Ecuador welcomed the adoption of the National Housing Strategy and invited Canada to reconsider Sustainable Development Goal 11 in its implementation.

32. Egypt urged Canada to provide the necessary protection for Muslims to enable them to participate in religious activities.

33. El Salvador commended the development of programmes and strategies for the protection of the rights of older persons.

34. Estonia commended Canada for its full support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

35. Finland encouraged Canada to continue efforts to eliminate violence against women, especially indigenous women and girls, focusing on its root causes.

36. France welcomed the high level of protection of human rights in Canada.

37. Gabon welcomed measures taken for gender equality and to combat poverty, racism and gender-based violence.

38. Georgia welcomed the commitment of Canada to providing protection to refugees through its inclusive legal framework.

39. Germany commended Canada for its strong record on the protection of civil and political rights.

40. Ghana encouraged Canada to take steps to eliminate structural obstacles that threatened the realization of women's political rights.

41. Greece welcomed measures taken with a view to achieving equality and non-discrimination for indigenous peoples.
42. Haiti acknowledged the progress made in several areas since the second review cycle.
43. The Holy See appreciated the attention paid by the Government to freedom of religion.
44. Honduras congratulated Canada on the progress made in implementing the recommendations received during the previous reviews.
45. Hungary called upon the Government to take all appropriate measures to address violence against indigenous women.
46. Iceland commended Canada for its decision to set up an inquiry into missing and murdered indigenous women and girls.
47. India noted the measures taken to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and advance gender equality.
48. Indonesia noted the role of Canada in advancing the rights of women worldwide.
49. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about cases of racism and hate crimes against minorities.
50. Iraq noted the Government's efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, youth, older persons and migrants.
51. Ireland urged Canada to ratify the human rights instruments it had not yet ratified.
52. Argentina commended Canada for its support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
53. Italy appreciated the measures taken to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to combat gender-based violence, and the full support of Canada for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
54. Japan commended Canada for its initiatives to empower women and its accession to the major human rights treaties.
55. Kazakhstan welcomed the measures taken to advance gender equality, but noted that the situation of indigenous peoples remained problematic.
56. Kenya encouraged Canada to continue implementing human rights for all in the country.
57. Libya noted the legal measures taken to promote freedom of religion and belief.
58. Madagascar was concerned about existing inequalities in access to education and about violence against indigenous women.
59. Malaysia encouraged Canada to embrace moderation as an approach in countering extremism in all its forms.
60. Mali noted progress in combating racism and violence against women and children.
61. Mauritania encouraged Canada to continue combating discrimination in employment and crimes motivated by racial hatred, including crimes against Muslims.
62. Mexico recognized the cooperation of Canada with the universal human rights system and invited it to ratify the relevant international instruments.
63. Mongolia welcomed the commitment to implementing the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
64. Montenegro urged Canada to strengthen its efforts to develop a policy to combat gender-based violence against women.
65. Morocco welcomed the progress made on protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and of children, including protection from cyberbullying.

66. Mozambique commended Canada for its engagement on the issue of refugee resettlement.
67. Myanmar welcomed the measures taken to promote education and to preserve the languages of indigenous peoples.
68. Namibia welcomed the appointment of a gender-balanced federal Cabinet in 2016.
69. Nepal welcomed the commitment Canada showed to diversity and inclusion by addressing the causes of persistent inequalities.
70. The Netherlands welcomed the importance attached by Canada to inclusion, diversity, sexual orientation and gender identity.
71. New Zealand welcomed measures taken by the Government to implement new federal accessibility legislation.
72. Nigeria was encouraged by initiatives aimed at addressing racism and racial discrimination.
73. Norway noted the positive steps taken since the previous review.
74. Pakistan noted the need to address racial profiling by the police, security agencies and other authorities.
75. Panama highlighted the implementation by Canada of the Feminist International Assistance Policy, focusing on women's rights.
76. Paraguay was concerned that temporary migrant workers lacked access to basic health services.
77. Peru welcomed the progress achieved by Canada on indigenous rights and the right to housing and on combating poverty.
78. The Philippines welcomed the achievements made in promoting and protecting human rights.
79. Portugal welcomed the improvements to the migrant detention system and the considerable reduction in detention of children.
80. Qatar welcomed the commitment of Canada to protecting human rights, particularly those of indigenous peoples.
81. The Republic of Korea noted the positive developments in the dialogue with indigenous peoples to address property rights issues.
82. Responding to questions concerning access to justice, the delegation of Canada said that the Government had amended the Supreme Court judicial appointments process to increase the openness, transparency and diversity of the judiciary. Women, indigenous peoples, members of visible minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and persons with disabilities were represented among the 100 judicial appointments announced in 2017 alone. Moreover, legal aid funding to provincial governments had been increased to ensure that indigenous peoples, ethnic and racial groups had access to legal services to enable them to navigate the justice system effectively.
83. The delegation recalled that, in accordance with the federal system, the implementation of many provisions of the human rights treaties to which Canada was a party rested with the provincial governments. The actions taken by those governments included measures adopted by Newfoundland and Labrador on immigration and refugees and steps taken by Quebec with regard to gender equality and gender-based violence.
84. The provincial, territorial and federal governments had agreed to complete their consideration of the accession by Canada to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Canada was also considering becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as options to implement that instrument.
85. The federal Government had established a Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise to address human rights obligations arising from Canadian business conduct

abroad. It had also set up a multi-stakeholder advisory body that reported to the Government on responsible business conduct. The Ombudsperson would be empowered to investigate complaints relating to allegations of human rights abuses arising from Canadian companies' activities abroad, including through independent fact-finding missions.

86. Canada was committed to orderly migration, which included providing protection to genuine refugees, based on a well-founded fear of persecution. Several steps had been taken to protect vulnerable, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls.

87. The delegation provided additional details on action taken to promote the rights of indigenous peoples, on gender equality and on gender-based violence.

88. The delegation noted that Canada was committed to ending trafficking in persons at home and abroad by focusing on preventing human trafficking, protecting victims, prosecuting offenders and developing partnerships domestically and internationally. In Canada, trafficking in persons was specifically prohibited by six offences under the Criminal Code.

89. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the advances in gender equality and the initiative to develop the first Canadian youth policy.

90. Romania welcomed the commitment of Canada to gender equality and various initiatives on youth.

91. The Russian Federation noted with concern an increase in violence against women, particularly indigenous women.

92. Rwanda encouraged Canada to adopt more proactive measures to combat racial discrimination, including by addressing cases of racial profiling.

93. Senegal welcomed action to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to combat persistent gender inequality and discrimination.

94. Serbia stated that Canada played an important role in the creation of human rights standards within the United Nations system.

95. Slovakia welcomed the commitment of Canada to working towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to adopting legislation on accessibility.

96. Slovenia welcomed the announcement of the creation of the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise.

97. South Africa welcomed progress on ensuring equality for women and their full participation in economic and social life.

98. Spain recognized the progress made on inclusive education for persons with disabilities.

99. Sri Lanka acknowledged the important steps taken in initiating the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

100. The Sudan welcomed the delegation and took note of the national report.

101. Sweden acknowledged the continued work of Canada to fulfil its human rights obligations and encouraged it to make further efforts.

102. Switzerland commended Canada for its efforts to ensure respect for human rights by Canadian corporations, including those operating abroad.

103. The Syrian Arab Republic noted concerns relating to persons living in poverty, particularly those from vulnerable and marginalized groups.

104. Thailand welcomed the efforts of Canada to promote corporate responsibility to respect human rights, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework.

105. Togo commended Canada for the priority given to promoting gender equality and action on climate change.

106. Trinidad and Tobago noted the continued commitment of Canada to advancing the rights of women and girls and to the situation of children and youth.
107. Tunisia commended Canada for its progress on gender equality, as well as efforts made for asylum seekers and migrants.
108. The United Kingdom commended the creation of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.
109. The United States praised efforts towards reconciliation with peoples of the First Nations, and noted the strategy to combat gender-based violence.
110. Uruguay welcomed the progress made by Canada in terms of women's empowerment and gender equality.
111. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the multifaceted approaches adopted by Canada in addressing gender-based violence.
112. Viet Nam welcomed the policies and strategies adopted on gender equality, access to housing and poverty reduction.
113. Zambia welcomed the refugee reform, but was concerned about the backlog facing the Immigration Refugee Board.
114. Afghanistan congratulated Canada on its legal and policy framework for the integration of migrants and asylum seekers.
115. Albania praised the preventative measures being taken to address inequalities between women and men, with a special focus on women's empowerment.
116. Algeria welcomed the measures adopted for indigenous peoples and training on human rights education.
117. Angola congratulated Canada on the measures taken to reduce social inequalities, especially among indigenous peoples and minorities.
118. Armenia encouraged Canada to continue with its effective measures to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.
119. Australia applauded Canada on its formal apology to, and reparations for, historical discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.
120. Azerbaijan was concerned about the reported continuation of racial profiling on the part of the police, security agencies and border agents.
121. Bahrain welcomed the Government's continued commitment to addressing human rights issues.
122. Belarus noted the efforts of Canada to combat trafficking in persons at the international level and the adoption of the National Housing Strategy.
123. Belgium noted the persistence of violence and discrimination against indigenous women and women from ethnic minorities.
124. Benin congratulated Canada for implementing the recommendations received during the previous review.
125. Bhutan welcomed the constructive engagement of Canada with the special procedures.
126. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples.
127. Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciated the fact that the national report had been prepared in collaboration with federal, provincial and territorial governments.
128. Botswana requested an update on the implementation of a recommendation it had made during the previous cycle on eliminating racial profiling.
129. Brazil commended Canada for its commitment to gender equality and to protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

130. Bulgaria commended Canada for establishing a permanent mechanism for dialogue with the indigenous population.
131. Burkina Faso urged Canada to fully implement the recommendations that it accepted.
132. Chile asked about measures to protect the physical integrity of intersex children and to ensure their informed consent.
133. China noted the efforts made by Canada to promote and protect human rights, but was concerned about the remaining problems, including the living conditions of indigenous people and serious racism and discrimination against people of African and Asian descent.
134. The Congo noted the implementation of the recommendations from the previous cycle, notably those on indigenous peoples and corporate social responsibility.
135. Israel noted the Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence, which aimed to fill gaps in the support provided to diverse populations.
136. Costa Rica acknowledged the initiatives on including indigenous people in the decision-making process.
137. Lebanon noted the efforts of Canada to ensure the equal enjoyment of rights by non-citizens.
138. The delegation of Canada provided details of its efforts to reform the criminal justice system, to combat acts of violence and to address inequalities. In 2017 and 2018, the Government had introduced new legislation in Parliament. It aimed to strengthen the provisions of the Criminal Code to reinforce sexual assault laws, to enhance victim safety and strengthen criminal law in the context of domestic violence, and to reduce delays in criminal courts and ensure a fair and effective criminal justice system that was accessible to all Canadians.
139. The legislative framework covered hate crimes, discrimination and acts of violence based on race and religion. Four specific offences in the Criminal Code prohibited acts motivated by hatred that were committed against not only a person, but also a group or property. Canada had measures in place at all levels of government to prohibit and prevent targeting, profiling and harassment. The country's law enforcement and security intelligence officials investigated threats to national security and criminality based on available intelligence and information and did not target any particular community, group or faith.
140. Canada was collaborating with First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples to develop a law aiming at the preservation of indigenous languages. The Government had voluntarily committed to continuing to improve services delivered to indigenous peoples.
141. Canada thanked the delegations for their active participation and their interest in the human rights situation in the country, and thanked civil society for its formal and informal participation in the review process.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

142. The following recommendations will be examined by Canada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 142.1 Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Burkina Faso);
- 142.2 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party (Mali);
- 142.3 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

142.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Peru) (Albania) (Chile) (El Salvador) (Indonesia);

142.5 Adhere to and/or ratify those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Honduras);

142.6 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay) (Egypt) (Uruguay) (Philippines) (Algeria) (Benin);

142.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay) (France) (Belgium) (Japan) (Portugal) (Costa Rica);

142.8 Consider signing the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

142.9 Consider ratifying the international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);

142.10 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);

142.11 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

142.12 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, in line with the 2013 announcement that Canada would begin the process of joining (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

142.13 Ratify those international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party, in particular the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Romania);

142.14 Speed up the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and put in place a national preventive mechanism in accordance with this instrument (Switzerland);

142.15 Set a clear timeline for completion of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish, accordingly, the national preventive mechanism (Hungary);

142.16 Complete consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including provincial and territorial governments, to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and designate or establish a national preventive mechanism (Czechia);

142.17 Expedite accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);

142.18 Expedite the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany) (Greece) (New Zealand);

- 142.19 Expedite the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Netherlands);
- 142.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal) (Chile) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Croatia) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Estonia) (France) (Kenya) (Costa Rica) (Panama) (Spain) (Zambia);
- 142.21 Take steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);
- 142.22 Expedite the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Greece);
- 142.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Croatia) (Finland) (Spain);
- 142.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Portugal) (Montenegro) (Spain);
- 142.25 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Panama) (Togo) (Madagascar);
- 142.26 Ratify the convention on migrant workers and members of their families as well as the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 142.27 Consider ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Peru) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 142.28 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Brazil) (Benin) (Madagascar);
- 142.29 Consider becoming a party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Georgia);
- 142.30 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Costa Rica) (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 142.31 Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights (Paraguay);
- 142.32 Expedite accession to the Arms Trade Treaty (Australia);
- 142.33 Take all necessary measures to ensure that the recommendations made by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination are fully implemented (Azerbaijan);
- 142.34 Take the necessary measures to advance with the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict (Argentina);
- 142.35 Strengthen national mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the international human rights recommendations received by the State (Paraguay);
- 142.36 Strengthen the coordination on human rights implementation across levels of government in order to ensure better implementation domestically (Norway);
- 142.37 Establish a mechanism to follow up and implement human rights at all levels of government (France);
- 142.38 Adopt and ensure the effective implementation of a national youth policy that would promote the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all young people (Republic of Moldova);

- 142.39 Further intensify its efforts for the elimination of structural inequality and intersectional discrimination faced by vulnerable groups (Cyprus);
- 142.40 Continue with efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and intolerance, especially against minority groups (El Salvador);
- 142.41 Take further legal and administrative measures for the promotion and protection of the human rights of aboriginals and to eliminate discrimination against minorities, so that they enjoy life on an equal basis throughout the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 142.42 Redouble its efforts to raise awareness of xenophobic and race-based discrimination and ill-treatment, with a view to thoroughly ending such practices in society (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 142.43 Strengthen measures adopted by the Government to combat racism and discrimination against Canadians of African descent and indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system (Belarus);
- 142.44 Strengthen legislation to combat discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and promote their inclusion in the area of human rights (Madagascar);
- 142.45 Put an end to the violation of the human rights of ethnic, minority and vulnerable groups, eradicating racist and discriminatory practices by public organizations and entities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 142.46 Take additional measures to end discriminatory practices against Canada's indigenous populations, especially indigenous women and children (Algeria);
- 142.47 Continue to implement policies to reduce inequalities, especially among indigenous peoples, racial and religious minorities, and increase access to basic social services for all (Angola);
- 142.48 Continue efforts to combat racism, discrimination and hatred (Libya);
- 142.49 Redouble efforts to combat racism and discrimination in all its forms (Nigeria);
- 142.50 Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination through legal, administrative and policy measures (Kenya);
- 142.51 Continue to support governmental programmes aimed at combating racism and hatred, and fostering positive interaction between different cultural, religious and ethnic groups in Canada (Lebanon);
- 142.52 Strengthen its efforts to fight racial discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute racially motivated crimes (Rwanda);
- 142.53 Adopt and implement a national plan to combat racial discrimination (Togo);
- 142.54 Criminalize acts of violence on the basis of race and religion (Pakistan);
- 142.55 Introduce legislation to ban any organization that incites racial discrimination (Pakistan);
- 142.56 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners and minorities (Tunisia);
- 142.57 Strengthen measures to combat structural discrimination against African Canadians, indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons and religious minorities, in particular by

establishing effective mechanisms of investigation and punishment of perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);

142.58 Make serious efforts to deal with crimes committed on racial grounds and motivated by religious and ethnic hatred (Syrian Arab Republic);

142.59 Intensify efforts to combat hate crimes (Iraq);

142.60 Strengthen its policy to fight against offences motivated by racial hatred (Côte d'Ivoire);

142.61 Redouble efforts to eliminate racist hate crimes and encourage the population to report such crimes (Qatar);

142.62 Take further measures to address hate crimes and racial profiling, in accordance with the rule of law, especially those that are directed towards religious minorities (Indonesia);

142.63 Take appropriate measures to address racism, racial discrimination and racial profiling, especially for people of African descent, and bring the perpetrators to book (Namibia);

142.64 Address racist hate crimes, especially against the black population (Mozambique);

142.65 Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks against and harassment and intimidation of religious and ethnic minority groups and bring perpetrators of such offences to justice (Azerbaijan);

142.66 End anti-black and anti-Muslim discrimination and racism and implement an appropriate justice strategy within the criminal justice system in this regard (Islamic Republic of Iran);

142.67 Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against Muslims and people of African descent (Sudan);

142.68 Continue strengthening the legislative and institutional foundations to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, people of African descent and Muslim minorities (Egypt);

142.69 Develop and implement strategies, including the introduction of legislation and awareness campaigns, to counter anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim sentiment across Canada (Bahrain);

142.70 Continue to combat racial hatred and crimes against Muslims (Senegal);

142.71 Pay more attention to the issue of the rise of Islamophobia in certain provinces of Canada (Kazakhstan);

142.72 Ensure the consistent collection of data on ethnic and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system, and intensify the fight against racial profiling and ethnic and religious intolerance (Russian Federation);

142.73 Address the worrying trend of the growing number of anti-Semitic incidents against members of the Jewish community in Canada (Hungary);

142.74 Develop a comprehensive plan to counteract all forms of discrimination against indigenous peoples (Sweden);

142.75 Step up efforts to protect indigenous women and girls from all forms of discrimination, violence and abuse (Philippines);

142.76 Adopt and implement policy measures to protect the rights of the peoples of the First Nations and immigrants, especially women (Pakistan);

142.77 Continue to strengthen its measures to address discrimination against indigenous women and girls, as raised by the treaty bodies (Japan);

- 142.78 Revoke all discriminatory provisions that remain in the Indian Act, with a view to avoiding revocation of indigenous status (Paraguay);
- 142.79 Repeal the remaining discriminatory provisions in the Indian Act (Iceland);
- 142.80 Abolish all discriminatory implications of the Indian Act to remove remaining historical discrimination against matrilineal descent regarding aboriginal status (Germany);
- 142.81 Further strengthen policies for social inclusion and tolerance between groups, particularly with regard to migrants (Viet Nam);
- 142.82 Take the necessary measures and place more emphasis on the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion in education, mainly for minority groups and persons with disabilities (Albania);
- 142.83 Continue strengthening efforts in promoting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (South Africa);
- 142.84 Continue efforts made to protect the rights of the elderly (Morocco);
- 142.85 Consider raising the level of official development assistance to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income in response to the call of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Nepal);
- 142.86 Increase official development assistance to reach the 0.7 per cent threshold of gross national product, with a focus on capacity-building and resilience (Haiti);
- 142.87 Engage actively with the international community in efforts to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);
- 142.88 Strengthen its legislation and standards in conformity with international obligations, conducting periodic environmental impact assessments in the context of industrial activity (Panama);
- 142.89 Ensure that mining operations are conducted on the basis of clear and honest assessments of their environmental impact (Holy See);
- 142.90 Strengthen legislation regulating the foreign activities of companies registered or headquartered in Canada (Peru);
- 142.91 Take further steps to prevent human rights impacts by Canadian companies operating overseas, as well as ensuring access to remedies for people affected, and share Canada's practices as appropriate (Thailand);
- 142.92 Ensure that Canada's mining, oil and gas companies are held accountable for the negative human rights impact of their operations abroad (Philippines);
- 142.93 Adopt additional measures to guarantee the accountability of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights abuses in third countries throughout their chain of production and operation (Brazil);
- 142.94 Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring access to justice and remedies for violations of rights of persons by transnational corporations registered in Canada operating abroad (Namibia);
- 142.95 Exercise due diligence in dealing with business entities that are involved in illegal economic activities and human rights violations in the uncontrolled conflict-affected territories of other United Nations Member States (Azerbaijan);
- 142.96 Consider making the Office of the Extractive Sector Corporate Social Responsibility Counsellor independent and broaden its mandate (Haiti);

- 142.97 Consistency with the United Nations guidelines with regard to the arrival of the victims of Canadian companies operating abroad to justice in Canada (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 142.98 Develop a national action plan for business and human rights (Switzerland);
- 142.99 Adopt a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Kenya);¹
- 142.100 Start work on the drafting of a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in cooperation with all stakeholders concerned (Belgium);
- 142.101 Adopt legislation governing the conduct of corporations under its jurisdiction in relation to their activities abroad (Kenya);²
- 142.102 End excessive use of force by the police when responding to cases involving vulnerable people of African descent, such as those who are mentally ill (Sudan);
- 142.103 Adopt measures to prevent excessive use of force and the high number of deaths involving the police among vulnerable people of African descent (Czechia);
- 142.104 Put an end to the practice of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, and arbitrary detentions during protests at the federal and provincial levels (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 142.105 Halt the practice of solitary confinement of prisoners (Philippines);
- 142.106 Ensure that Canada's indigenous peoples are able to access justice on an equal footing with the rest of Canada's population (Philippines);
- 142.107 Work towards improving access to justice for women, including indigenous and racialized women, and women with disabilities (Qatar);
- 142.108 Stop racial profiling and other discriminatory practices by the police and security agencies (India);
- 142.109 Combat racist hate crimes and racial profiling by the police, security agencies and border agents (South Africa);
- 142.110 Take measures to prohibit targeting, profiling and harassment of Muslims by the police, security agencies and other authorities (Pakistan);
- 142.111 Take effective measures to avoid the continuation of racial profiling by the police, security agencies and border agents of indigenous peoples, Muslims, Afro-Canadians and other minority ethnic groups (Ecuador);
- 142.112 Increase funding for civil legal aid in order to ensure that women have access to adequate legal aid in all jurisdictions, in particular women victims of violence (Ghana);
- 142.113 Take measures to provide the necessary assistance to victims of violence, including psychological assistance (Russian Federation);
- 142.114 Tackle the root causes of the overrepresentation of African Canadians and indigenous peoples at all levels of the judicial system, from arrest to incarceration (Congo);

¹ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Adopt a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and legislation governing the conduct of corporations under its jurisdiction in relation to their activities abroad."

² See footnote 1.

- 142.115 Take effective measures to reduce overcrowding in detention centres (Ghana);
- 142.116 Organize training programmes for law enforcement officials to guarantee respect of human rights standards (Egypt);
- 142.117 Adopt specific measures to address racial profiling in law enforcement to prevent arbitrary arrests, stops, searches and investigations and the over-incarceration of African Canadians (Botswana);
- 142.118 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 142.119 Strengthen the framework to prevent the misuse of freedom of expression to incite violence and the glorification of terrorists as martyrs (India);
- 142.120 Continue efforts to promote the political participation of young people with a particular focus on the empowerment of young women, including indigenous women (Republic of Moldova);
- 142.121 Continue making further efforts to ensure equal participation in political and public affairs (Slovakia);
- 142.122 Enhance efforts to adopt adequate mechanisms to identify victims of trafficking, especially those who need protection and rehabilitation, including women belonging to ethnic minorities (Thailand);
- 142.123 Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish all cases of trafficking in persons (Serbia);
- 142.124 Revise the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking to reflect the international commitments Canada has subsequently made in this area (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 142.125 Devise innovative policies to bring down existing gender wage gaps (Israel);
- 142.126 Combat the wage gap between men and women on the basis of equal pay for work of equal value (Lebanon);
- 142.127 Bridge the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);
- 142.128 Adopt legislation in the federal jurisdiction and in all provincial and territorial jurisdictions on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (Iceland);
- 142.129 Implement existing measures effectively for improving gender equality with a view to enhancing women's participation in decision-making, full-time employment and equal pay for equal work (India);
- 142.130 Ensure equality of opportunity for all citizens, so that each eligible person would be able to work in high-level and professional job positions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 142.131 Introduce strict policies and further strengthen its overall law enforcement to address discriminatory hiring practices (Malaysia);
- 142.132 Take all measures to ensure the adoption of employment equity legislative and policy measures in all jurisdictions to address unemployment faced by disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 142.133 Intensify efforts to address the issue of unemployment and take measures to ensure equality in this area (Russian Federation);
- 142.134 Address the employment disparity for African Canadians through the enactment of employment equity legislation through targeted hiring policies similar to those for First Nations people (Botswana);

- 142.135 Promote fairer working conditions for all, including migrant workers (Nepal);
- 142.136 Take steps to reduce the employment gap among immigrants by the provision of employment opportunities without discrimination (Pakistan);
- 142.137 Take the necessary steps to combat discriminatory labour market practices against women and migrant workers (Algeria);
- 142.138 Continue to support the social assistance programme and improve individual and family income (Libya);
- 142.139 Take steps to ensure that all Canadian children have equal access to government services such as health, education and welfare, and address the disparities in access to these services for indigenous children in particular (Ireland);
- 142.140 Ensure that indigenous peoples have access to the same support, services and ability to exercise their human rights as other Canadian citizens (Sweden);
- 142.141 Enhance efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in the field of education and health services (Italy);
- 142.142 Cease cases of children being taken away from their parents by child welfare agencies, thus restoring the era of residential schools (1874–1996) (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 142.143 Address disparities in access to health, education and welfare services provided for indigenous people, in particular for children (Hungary);
- 142.144 Provide adequate needs-based funding for all social programmes for children and families of First Nations and indigenous communities (Haiti);
- 142.145 Remove all discriminatory practices against First Nations children in access to health, educational and social support and services (India);
- 142.146 Ensure non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate First Nations child and family services as well as other public services such as education, health, culture and language (Slovenia);
- 142.147 Continue its efforts in order to improve health care and education for indigenous children, also by ensuring the allocation of adequate funds (Greece);
- 142.148 Continue efforts to expand financial and human resources to ensure the implementation of Jordan's Principle (Republic of Korea);
- 142.149 Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);³
- 142.150 Ensure that those living in poverty are not unduly criminalized (South Africa);⁴
- 142.151 Interpret the Charter of Rights and Freedoms confirming the interdependence and indivisibility of all human rights with a view to ensuring access to food, health and adequate housing for all those living in the country (Uruguay);
- 142.152 Ensure that the rights to health, education and employment of indigenous peoples, people of African descent as well as migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are respected and guaranteed (Madagascar);

³ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights; that adequate measures are put in place to prevent homelessness; and that those living in poverty are not unduly criminalized."

⁴ See footnote 3.

- 142.153 Continue its efforts to fight against poverty (Gabon);
- 142.154 Introduce all measures necessary to combat poverty more effectively while paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and individuals (Bahrain);
- 142.155 Continue with efforts to eradicate poverty among vulnerable groups: indigenous peoples, people of African descent and persons with disabilities (Peru);
- 142.156 Continue to take all measures necessary to combat poverty more effectively while paying particular attention to groups and individuals that are more vulnerable to poverty, such as indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, single mothers and minority groups (Serbia);
- 142.157 Ensure that its poverty reduction strategy includes a targeted approach to addressing the socioeconomic disparities and systemic discrimination experienced by African Canadians and indigenous peoples and a federal disaggregated data collection programme (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 142.158 Promote social equality and take substantial steps in addressing the issue of poverty among indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (China);
- 142.159 Continue efforts to holistically address poverty and homelessness, taking into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable communities, in particular indigenous communities (Sri Lanka);
- 142.160 Ensure that adequate measures are put in place to prevent homelessness (South Africa);⁵
- 142.161 Guarantee universal access to health care, education and a high standard of living without discrimination, including through the collection of disaggregated statistics (Mexico);
- 142.162 Take urgent steps to address homelessness and adopt legislation that fully recognizes the right to housing and provide for effective remedies for violations for the right (Philippines);
- 142.163 Plan to allocate the necessary resources in order to overcome the housing crisis swiftly (Belarus);
- 142.164 Ensure that the legislation implementing the National Housing Strategy fully recognizes the right to housing and provide for effective remedies for violations of that right (Portugal);
- 142.165 Expedite the adoption of the national strategy to address issues of adequate housing (Republic of Korea);
- 142.166 Adopt the National Housing Strategy as soon as possible, taking into account the principles and recommendations included in the most recent report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (Uruguay);
- 142.167 Comply with its commitment to guarantee the human right to drinking water and sanitation, and implement strategies to promote access to drinking water and to improve sanitation facilities in remote areas (Spain);
- 142.168 Continue promoting the living conditions of ethnic and racial minorities, especially in the areas of health care and decent housing (Holy See);
- 142.169 Take action to ensure equal access to abortion and comprehensive sexuality education across provinces and territories (Norway);

⁵ See footnote 3.

- 142.170 Develop people- and community-centred mental health services that do not lead to institutionalization, over-medicalization or practices that do not respect the rights, will and preferences of all persons (Portugal);
- 142.171 Strengthen special measures to increase the level of educational achievements of African Canadian children, in particular by preventing their marginalization (Serbia);
- 142.172 Put in place specific programmes to ensure better education for people of African descent and other indigenous peoples to lift them out of poverty (Senegal);
- 142.173 Further strengthen its efforts to improve access to quality education for its indigenous peoples, particularly women and girls (Myanmar);
- 142.174 Continue efforts to ensure access to every level of education for all indigenous girls and women (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 142.175 Continue providing resources for the full and effective classroom support needed to ensure inclusive education for children with special needs (Bulgaria);
- 142.176 Take measures to promote greater political participation of women in legislative bodies (Costa Rica);
- 142.177 Continue its work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);
- 142.178 Continue adopting programmes and measures that seek to address the inequalities that women and girls suffer in the country (Cuba);
- 142.179 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women (Morocco);
- 142.180 Continue to combat violence against women (France);
- 142.181 Continue efforts to curb violence against women (Nepal);
- 142.182 Further strengthen its efforts in addressing issues regarding gender-based violence against women (Indonesia);
- 142.183 Strengthen measures taken to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Mali);
- 142.184 Step up efforts in order to make more efficient the legal framework to protect women of all age groups against all forms of violence and from sexual abuse (Lebanon);
- 142.185 Step up efforts to protect victims of violence and ensure a sufficient number of adequate shelters for them (Czechia);
- 142.186 Enhance the efficiency of measures aiming at better preventing all forms of violence against indigenous women and girls (Kazakhstan);
- 142.187 Take immediate steps to ensure safe emergency shelter with adequate support in northern communities for those seeking protection from violence, in line with needs (Denmark);
- 142.188 Reinforce the existing mechanisms to prevent violence against women and girls as well as human trafficking, particularly for vulnerable populations (Angola);
- 142.189 Continue efforts to reduce violence against indigenous women and girls, including by implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, after her recent visit (New Zealand);
- 142.190 Strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls, particularly among minority communities, including through

ensuring access to quality multisectoral responses for survivors covering safety, shelter, health, justice and other essential services (Rwanda);

142.191 Introduce a concrete action plan to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);

142.192 Adopt a comprehensive, measureable, well-resourced, time-bound national action plan to address all forms of violence against women and girls and make adequate shelters available to all victims (Germany);

142.193 Adopt a national action plan, in consultation with civil society organizations, to combat gender-based violence against women (Albania);

142.194 Convert the federal strategy on gender-based violence into a national action plan (Australia);

142.195 Adopt a national action plan, in consultation with civil society organizations, especially indigenous women's organizations, to combat gender-based violence against women (Zambia);

142.196 Adopt a national action plan on violence against women and girls, consulting in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on specific provisions for indigenous women (Denmark);

142.197 Adopt a comprehensive and time-bound national action plan to address all forms of violence against women, including indigenous women and girls (Finland);

142.198 Take effective legal measures to combat violence against women, especially indigenous and ethnic minority women (China);

142.199 Ensure effective investigation of cases of violence against women and girls, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);

142.200 Continue all efforts to combat discrimination against women and to combat violence against women, particularly indigenous women and women of African descent (Tunisia);

142.201 Step up efforts to reinforce existing measures for combating violence against women, especially indigenous women (Honduras);

142.202 Take immediate legal measures in order to stop the ongoing violence against indigenous and aboriginal peoples, especially women (Islamic Republic of Iran);

142.203 Continue its efforts to prevent and punish all forms of violence against indigenous women and girls, as well as to redress victims (Myanmar);

142.204 Continue to investigate, prosecute and prevent cases of violence against aboriginal women and girls (Estonia);

142.205 Ensure relevant authorities record the aboriginality of victims of gender-based violence (Australia);

142.206 Continue to strengthen protection of the rights of indigenous women and girls against violence, in particular by systematically conducting investigations and ensuring the collection and dissemination of data on violence against indigenous women (Belgium);

142.207 Continue working with partners at all levels to address the significant levels of violence against aboriginal women, and its root causes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

142.208 Reinforce efforts to investigate cases of missing and murdered aboriginal women (Republic of Korea);

142.209 Extend the mandate of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls by two years to allow all victims to be heard (Sri Lanka);

142.210 To help provide greater transparency regarding missing and murdered indigenous women, appoint a permanent government interlocutor to report to the Assembly of First Nations on the status of the ongoing inquiry into the cases of missing and murdered indigenous women (United States of America);

142.211 Arrange a follow-up visit from the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to gauge progress, with a particular focus on missing and murdered indigenous women (United States of America);

142.212 Take the necessary steps to investigate complaints lodged regarding the forced sterilization of women from vulnerable groups and, where appropriate, punish those responsible and assist affected women (Argentina);

142.213 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);

142.214 Enact and implement Bill S-206 as soon as possible (Sweden);

142.215 Continue current efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation (Tunisia);

142.216 Continue efforts to complete implementation of the remaining recommendations, including the promotion of human rights education and the establishment of a federal children's ombudsman or commission (Bhutan);

142.217 Develop and apply mechanisms for combating inequality and discrimination affecting persons with disabilities and for gathering data on progress made (Panama);

142.218 Fully implement the rights of persons with disabilities, whose grievances make up almost 50 per cent of all discrimination complaints filed in Canada (Hungary);

142.219 Remove inequality and discrimination faced by persons with disabilities in realization of the rights to education, work, employment, health care, affordable housing and other basic needs (India);

142.220 Allocate the necessary resources to enable persons with disabilities to be afforded opportunities to improve their overall well-being and live in dignity (Malaysia);

142.221 Continue to tackle the issues related to persons with disabilities and poverty, as pointed out by relevant treaty bodies (Japan);

142.222 Ensure equal opportunities and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Bahrain);

142.223 Promote the harmonization of legislation for the implementation of accessibility rights for persons with disabilities in all jurisdictions (Mexico);

142.224 Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);

142.225 Consider all options and measures to ensure the legislation encompasses all aspects of the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovakia);

142.226 Establish official and standing mechanisms to consult with organizations of persons with disabilities (Spain);

142.227 Broaden the legislative framework as well as programmes and policies for improving the promotion and protection of the rights of people of African descent (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

142.228 Develop and implement, in collaboration with Canada's various government entities and civil society, a national action plan to follow up on the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, following its visit to Canada in 2016 (Haiti);

142.229 Continue taking steps to address the gaps in the promotion and protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples (Bhutan);

142.230 Implement further actions to promote the rights of, respect for, and cooperation and partnership with indigenous peoples (Cuba);

142.231 Intensify efforts aimed at alleviating the challenges faced by indigenous peoples (Georgia);

142.232 Intensify efforts aimed at addressing the persistent economic challenges faced by indigenous peoples throughout the country (Namibia);

142.233 Continue efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Republic of Moldova);

142.234 Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of indigenous people (Gabon);

142.235 Continue strengthening policies, programmes and legislative reforms for the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

142.236 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to concretely improve the living conditions of indigenous people and ensure all their rights (China);

142.237 Promote and protect the human rights of its indigenous people, in particular economic, social and cultural rights (Sudan);

142.238 Take further steps to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding their economic, social and cultural rights, on an equal basis with non-indigenous populations (Brazil);

142.239 Enable vulnerable persons, including indigenous peoples, to enjoy their basic rights: access to water, health, education and a fair justice system (France);

142.240 Ensure full equality for indigenous peoples in the protection of their international human rights to health, education and welfare (Norway);

142.241 Make additional efforts to ensure equitable access to quality health, education and other social services for those belonging to indigenous communities and to those racialized individuals and groups (Qatar);

142.242 Intensify efforts to provide equitable access to health, education, social services, quality water and food security for indigenous people (Trinidad and Tobago);

142.243 Strengthen and enlarge its existing programmes and take more and specific measures towards improving the situation of indigenous persons, in particular with regard to the improvement of housing, employment and education opportunities especially after elementary school, and better safeguard women's and children's rights, in consultation with civil society (Netherlands);

142.244 Implement effective measures to reduce the high levels of poverty and food insecurity among indigenous peoples and to ensure better access for them to health care, education, adequate housing and other basic necessities (India);

142.245 Continue to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to provide indigenous peoples with access to education and health-care services, and improve the living standards and housing conditions of families with children (Belarus);

- 142.246 Take additional steps in order to improve the standard of living of indigenous peoples in Canada (Kazakhstan);
- 142.247 Step up efforts to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples (Mali);
- 142.248 Continue to revise and adapt legislation to improve the living conditions of the First Nations (Spain);
- 142.249 Continue the important work on reconciliation with Canada's indigenous peoples by fulfilling the Government's promise to implement all of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in a timely manner (Sri Lanka);
- 142.250 Implement all of the "calls to action" from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Australia);
- 142.251 Take all decisions concerning First Nations peoples in consultation with them (Slovenia);
- 142.252 Adopt measures to provide access to indigenous peoples to land and natural resources and to preserve their culture and languages (Russian Federation);
- 142.253 Provide public documentation of consultation and contracting agreements with First Nations (United States of America);
- 142.254 Ensure that indigenous communities can express their free and informed consent prior to any measure that may affect their land (Holy See);
- 142.255 Ensure the creation of transparent mechanisms for receiving the free and informed consent of indigenous peoples in order to carry out economic activities in their traditional territories of residence (Russian Federation);
- 142.256 Re-establish the right to a healthy environment, prohibiting the destructive exploitation of the environment, particularly in the territories of indigenous peoples (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 142.257 Prohibit the environmentally detrimental development of resources on the territories of indigenous peoples without the free, prior and informed consent of those communities (Ireland);
- 142.258 Invest in the preservation of endangered languages spoken by people belonging to First Nations (Israel);
- 142.259 Consider taking further necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the rights of migrants and refugees (Nigeria);
- 142.260 Take legislative and administrative actions to reform current policies to ensure the protection of all migrants (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 142.261 Improve the conditions of migrant workers (Iraq);
- 142.262 Continue to take steps to improve the conditions of migrant workers, including temporary and seasonal workers, and their welfare (Sri Lanka);
- 142.263 Enable migrant workers, especially those of African descent, to access basic health services (Senegal);
- 142.264 Ensure that temporary and migrant agricultural workers are covered under the protection of labour legislation and have access to health and employment benefits (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 142.265 Revise its national legislation with a view to guaranteeing respect for and protection of migrant workers, particularly as regards access to health care and social protection for seasonal workers and their protection against all types of exploitation or trafficking (Honduras);

142.266 Give attention to the issue of immigration detention for an indefinite period and seek to amend legislation to set a time limit for detention (Costa Rica);

142.267 Take steps to limit the use and prorogation of immigration detention (Mexico);

142.268 Ensure that all individuals who attempt to enter the country are provided with equal access to asylum proceedings (Mozambique);

142.269 Reinforce strategies aimed at reducing the backlog faced by the Immigration and Refugee Board, which causes delays in asylum procedures (Zambia);

142.270 Prevent additional delays in asylum procedures (Afghanistan);

142.271 Continue to improve the condition of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with Canada's international human rights obligations (Indonesia);

142.272 Eliminate or improve the two exceptions in subsection 115.2 of the Law on Immigration and Protection of Refugees in order to safeguard the principle of non-refoulement, as provided for by international law (Ecuador);

142.273 Put an end to the detention of child refugees and asylum seekers, with alternatives to detention that respect the best interest of the child (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

142.274 Put an end to the detention of refugee and asylum-seeking children, through alternatives that fully take into consideration the best interest of the child (Ecuador);

142.275 Establish a statelessness determination procedure and a protected stateless person status that facilitates the naturalization procedure for persons in that situation (Chile).

143. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

144. Canada assumed the following voluntary commitments:

144.1 Canada voluntarily commits to strengthening intergovernmental collaboration and public dialogue on human rights, through the development of a protocol for following up on the recommendations Canada receives from international human rights bodies and a stakeholder engagement strategy;

144.2 Canada also commits to enhancing our federal-provincial-territorial collaboration on human rights implementation through the creation of a senior intergovernmental mechanism;

144.3 Canada also commits to holding future federal-provincial-territorial human rights ministerial meetings.

145. In addition, the Government of Canada is pleased to make the following voluntary commitments:

145.1 To conduct human rights analyses to support the implementation of our international human rights obligations;

145.2 To improve the promotion and public awareness of international human rights in Canada;

145.3 To initiate a transparent process for ongoing consideration by federal, provincial and territorial governments of adherence to human rights treaties that Canada is not yet a party to;

145.4 To continue to take legislative and other steps to progressively realize the right to adequate housing as part of an adequate standard of living for its citizens;

145.5 To end, by March 2021, all long-term drinking water advisories affecting public systems on reserve;

145.6 To co-developing distinctions-based Indigenous housing strategies with First Nations, Inuit and Métis partners to ensure that future housing reform is reflective of their specific needs;

145.7 To continuing to improve services delivered to Indigenous Peoples — such as education, clean water, housing, and health services. We aim to achieve this through: the full implementation of Jordan's Principle to ensure that First Nations children receive the same health and social services and supports as other Canadian children; the full implementation of all the orders of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal; and the co-development and transformation of the delivery of Indigenous child welfare.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Canada was headed by The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Laurie Wright, Alternate Head of Delegation, Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Law and Legislative Services Sector, Justice Canada;
- H.E. Ms. Rosemary McCarney, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Jeff Moore, Sr. Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs;
- Ms. Jenifer Aitken, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy, Planning and Corporate Affairs, Canadian Heritage;
- Ms. Nancy Othmer, Director General and Senior General Counsel, Human Rights Law Section, Justice Canada;
- Mr. Mark Potter, Director General, Strategic Policy, Research, Planning and International Affairs, Public Safety Canada;
- Ms. Shelley Whiting, Director General, Office of Human Rights, Freedoms and Inclusion, Global Affairs Canada;
- Mr. Keith Smith, Director of Policy, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Whitney Morrison, Special Advisor to the Minister, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Natalie St. Lawrence, Director, International and Intergovernmental Affairs, Status of Women Canada;
- Ms. Catherine Godin, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Donald Cochrane, Minister Counsellor, Migration and Refugees, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Lorraine Anderson, Legal Adviser, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Josée Filion, Counsel, Human Rights Law Section, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Liane Venasse, Manager, Human Rights Policy, International and Intergovernmental Affairs and Human Rights, Canadian Heritage;
- Ms. Alessandra Giuliano, Policy Analyst, Human Rights Policy, International and Intergovernmental Affairs and Human Rights, Canadian Heritage;
- Mr. Peter Sharp, Policy Analyst, Intergovernmental and International Relations Directorate, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs;
- Ms. Lara Thorpe, A/Manager, International Affairs Division, Public Safety Canada;
- Mr. Doug Murphy, Special Advisor to the Sr. ADM, Strategic and Service Policy Branch, Employment and Social Development Canada;
- Ms. Jacinthe Arseneault, Manager, Strategy and Intergovernmental Relations, Employment and Social Development Canada;
- Mr. Patrick Pickering, Policy Advisor, Office of Human Rights, Freedoms and Inclusion, Global Affairs Canada;

- Ms. Susan Marrie, Solicitor, Legal Services Division, Department of Justice, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
 - Ms. Lily Pol Neveu, Chef d'équipe aux droits de la personne et affaires autochtones, Direction des organisations internationales et des enjeux globaux, Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie, Gouvernement du Québec.
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